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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

A D D E N D U M

The contributor Government notifies the following corrections:

1. Add the enclosed photographs (II-XVI) which were previously omitted.

2. Note that Figure I refers to Paragraph 23 of the text.

Fig.II - Italy: Cremona.
Emulsion treatment of canal water

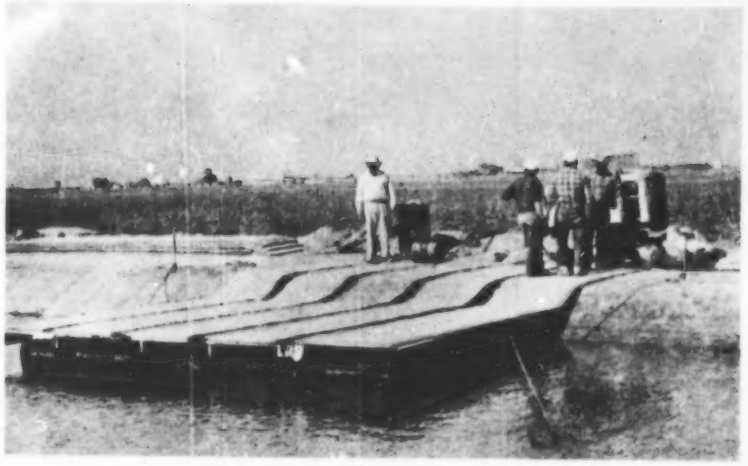

Fig.III - USA: Lining canal
with prefabricated mats

Fig.IV - France: Balgau. Waterproofing
in the dry with prefabricated mats

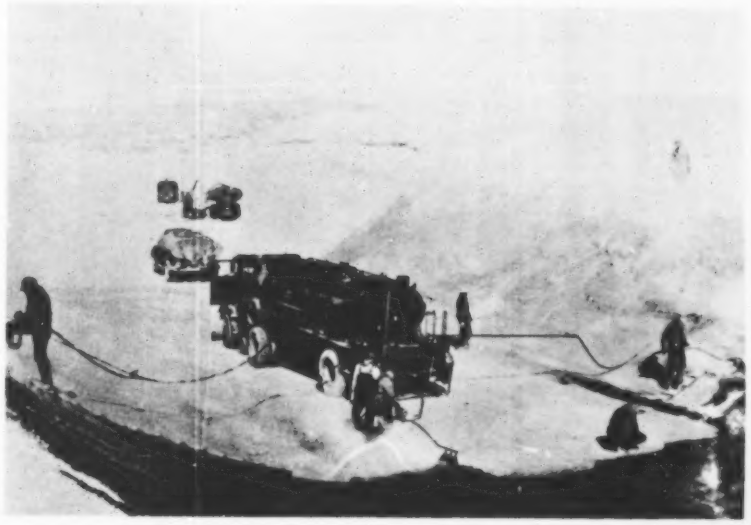

Fig.V - USA: Columbia Basin Canal, Washington.
Waterproofing by means of buried bitumen membrane

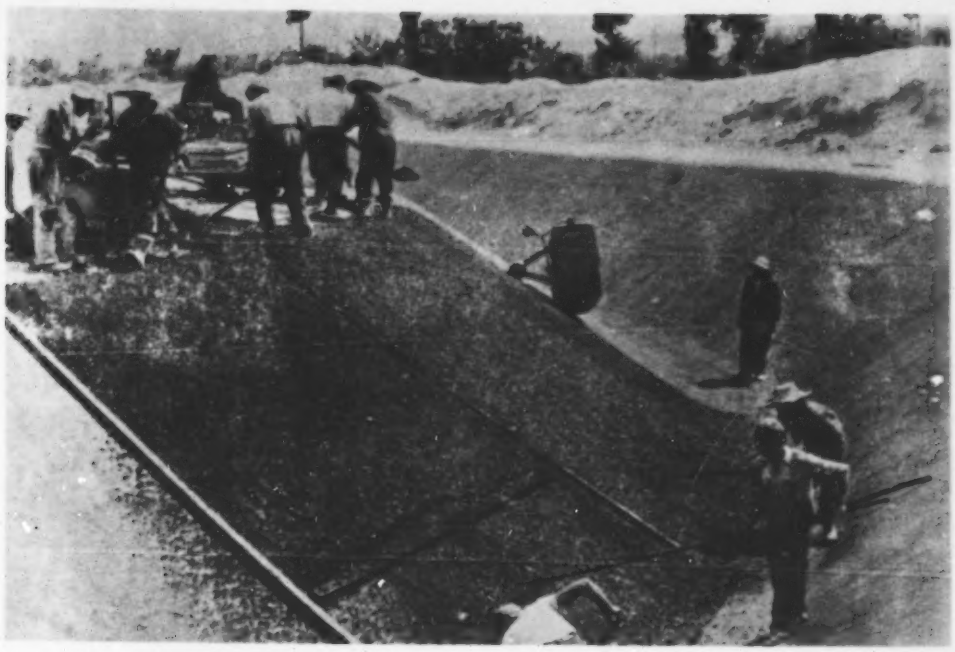

Fig.VI - Tunisia: El Aroussia Canal.
Laying asphaltic concrete canal lining by hand labour

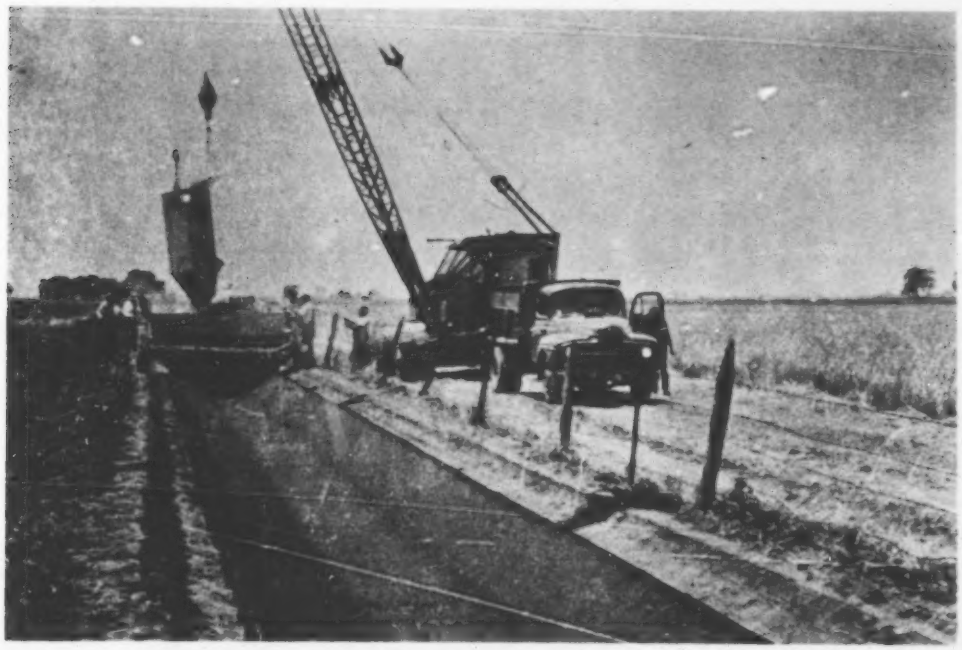

Fig.VII - Algeria: Atouta scheme. Mechanical excavation
and lining of canal with slip-form canal liner

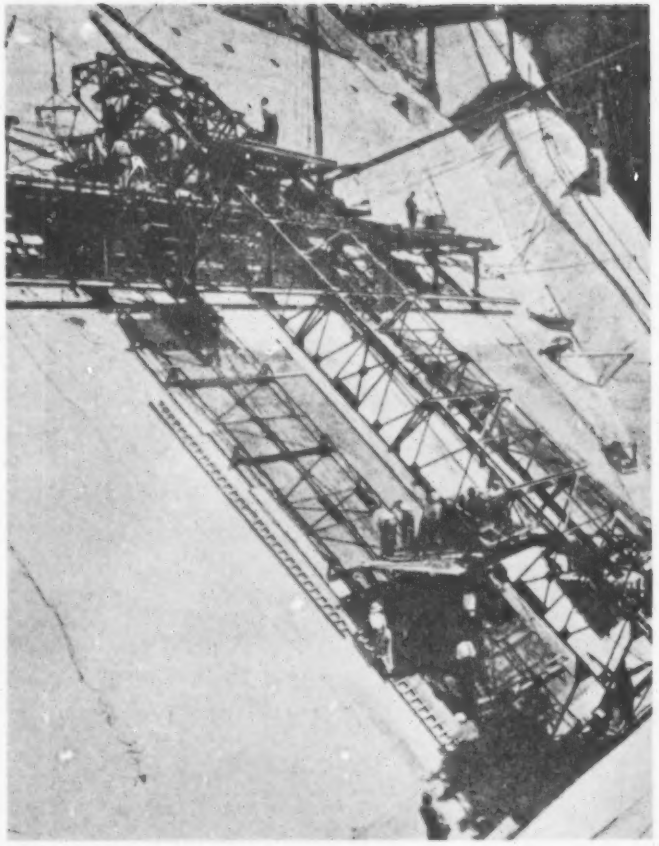

Fig.VIII - Algeria:Ghrib Dam.
Construction of impermeable asphaltic concrete layer on rock-fill dam

Fig.IX - Austria:Rotgüldensee Dam.
Construction of impervious asphalt core of a dam

Fig X - Germany : Hennetal Dam. Construction of a semi-porous central asphalt screen in a large dam to reduce energy of water and destruction in case of local breach in dam

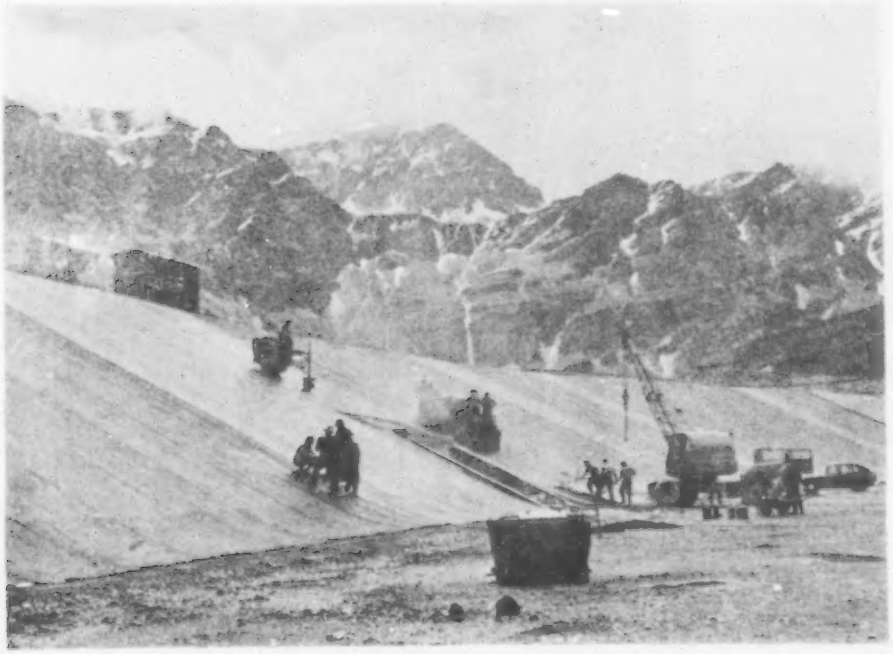

Fig XI - Switzerland : Wanna Reservoir. Construction of asphaltic concrete linings to compensating reservoirs has been established since 1938

Fig. XII - India:
River Torsa
Asphalt grouted hand-pitching on river bank

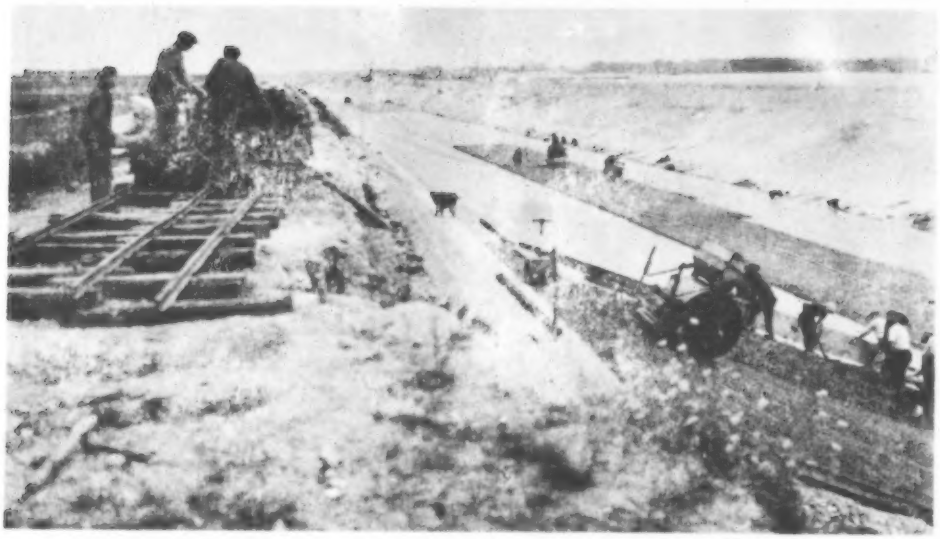

Fig. XIII - Belgium: Nimy-Blaton Canal - Laying asphalt lining in navigation canal (now in service for 25 years

Fig. XIV - Netherlands: Harlingen - Waves washing over harbour dam during a winter storm 15 years after construction

Fig. XV
France: Bayonne
Concrete breakwater strengthened by asphalt grouting

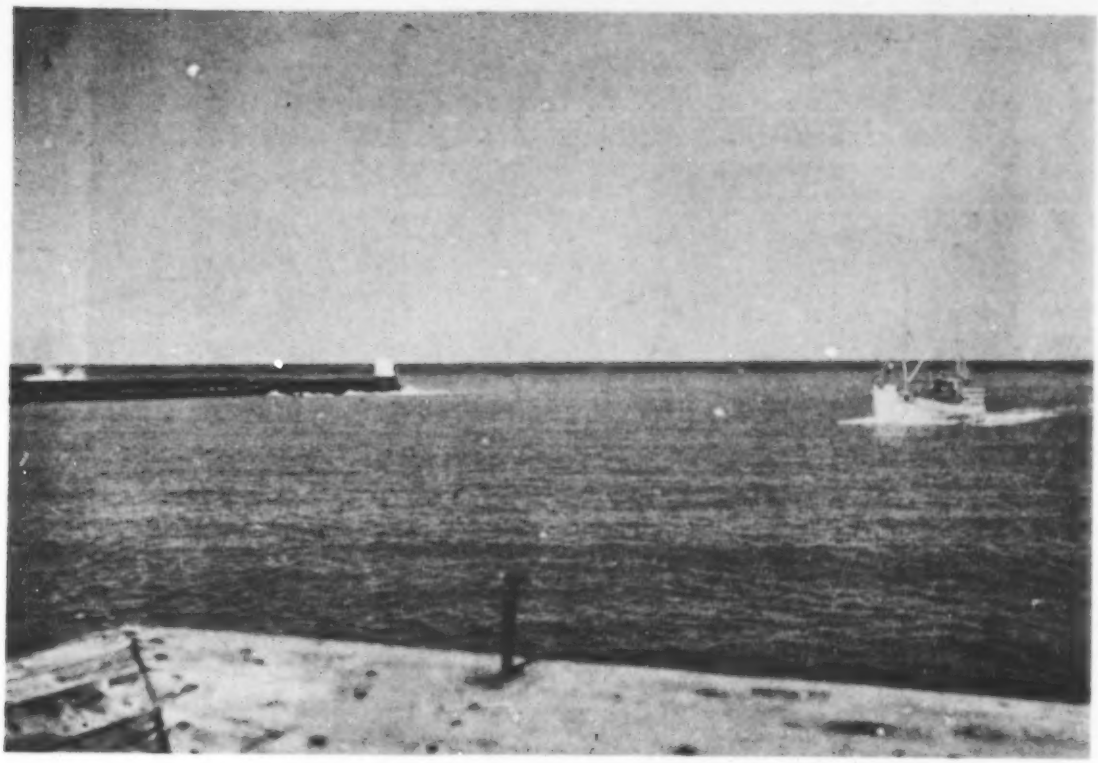

Fig. XVI - Denmark: Hirtshals - Asphalt grouted exposed end of harbour mole

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